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ON LIKING.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916.



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HONGKONG

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.
PRIZE GIVING BY LADY MAY.

Lady May distributed the prizes at the Bellios Public School yesterday. Among those present were Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), the Inspector of English Schools and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mr. E. R. Bellios, Mrs. W. J. Titcher (Headmistress), and Mr. W. J. Titcher.

An amusing entertainment was provided by the children. Two little girls (Misses Aida Rose and Patricia Remedios) collaborated in a delightful dialogue about the eccentricities of English spelling, and a numerous party of very small Chinese girls caused much laughter by semi-military drills and physical exercises.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Headmistress (Mrs. E. Titcher) stated:—

The school has now been in existence for 25 years. It was started through the exertions of the late Dr. Eitel, Inspector of Schools, during the Governorship of Sir William des Vaux, and was opened in March 1890, in Hollywood Road, with 20 pupils, mostly Chinese. The Government secured the services of a trained and certificated teacher from England, Miss Mann, who left to be married within six months, and was succeeded by Miss Ward, who arrived from England in September, and who also left to be married the following August. The attendance had now risen to 70, when Mrs. C. I. Bateman, then resident in the Colony, accepted the post. This was in the end of 1891, and two years later the numbers had increased so greatly that the old premises were quite unsuitable, and the late Hon. Mr. E. R. Bellios then most generously came forward and presented the present building, the Government having given the site, which was that of the old central school for boys. The late Sir William Robinson, Governor, formally opened the building on 18th December, 1893. The school consisted of two distinct parts—an English and a vernacular, the latter under Mr. Ho Kan Po. On his retirement in 1905 Mr. Sung Hok Pang was appointed vernacular master, and the numbers immediately doubled, so that on Mrs. Bateman's retirement in 1906, the figures had risen to 250. Six years later, the two schools were amalgamated, and as the present building was unable to accommodate the numbers attending—over 500—an extension capable of seating 300 more was built by the Government. This building was opened on 18th December, 1913. Since then vernacular schools for girls have sprung up all around us. There are 29 girls' schools within ten minutes' walk of Bellios School, a great number being in charge of mistresses trained here. This year alone, four of the Senior Chinese mistresses have left to take up more lucrative posts in these private schools, and naturally a number of their old pupils have followed them. The highest enrolment for the past year was 412, and the school was open on 193 days. The aim of the school is to provide a good English and vernacular education in the Lower School, and to prepare for the Local Examinations connected with Oxford and the Hongkong University in the Upper School. This year there was a record number of passes—10 Preliminary Oxford, 7 Junior Hongkong University and 3 Senior; these last 10 obtained 14 distinctions and 1 took Honours. Four student teachers attending the T.I. class also passed with distinction.

But preparation for examinations is not allowed to absorb all thought and energy. The pupils' care and work for others have been kept up, and they have supported during the past year two orphan Chinese children in missionary homes, besides collecting \$303 for the Canton Flood Fund and raising \$802 at the Ministering-League Bazaar in October.

As a variation from ordinary school work, the teachers and pupils to the number of 350 had a picnic in December, by Peak car and thence by the reservoir to Pokfulam woods, where a pleasant day was spent, the return journey being made by way of the Dairy Farm, where refreshments were kindly supplied at a very low figure. To read the amusing accounts of the outing in the children's books in the days following was quite enough recompense to the teachers for the trouble involved in arranging the picnic, for only a tenth of the pupils had even seen the Peak car before. A class for teaching cookery was started 8 months ago, and is the most popular in the school. Classes 3, 4 and 5 have learned to make some 40 different dishes ranging from gruel to plum puddings, for the first time this year, made by the girls at home.

A Laundry Class, just established promises to be equally popular. I am also glad to be able to announce that Dr. A. B. Macgregor has very kindly

consented to give a course of lectures to the upper classes on Sick Nursing, according to the syllabus of the St. John Ambulance Association. For Chinese girls such a course will be of very great value, and the prospective pupils are looking forward with keen interest to their first lecture in the new term.

The Annual Examination was conducted by the Inspector of English Schools, Mr. Ralphs, in April. The following is his report:—

"Everything is particularly clean and well-ventilated and bright, pictures and maps being profusely displayed. Desks are in good order. Some of the maps might with advantage be renewed. Registers are carefully and correctly kept throughout. There are, however, occasional erasures—where correction is necessary it should always be made in red ink. Registers should have stiff covers. The Discipline throughout the school is excellent. The girls are well behaved and invariably attentive, and there is an atmosphere of general contentment and earnest devotion to work. There is manifest good feeling among and between pupils and staff. Singing was very satisfactory. Miss Heang takes the five top Classes, and several two-part songs were sung very sweetly and with due expression and the pitch was maintained. The girls have been taught on the Tonic Sol Fa system and sang surprisingly well and with almost absolute correctness, an unseen piece written by the Inspector on the blackboard.

In classes 6 and 7, soft singing needs to be cultivated and a tuning fork would be an advantage. Miss Clarke might be asked to arrange special second parts suitable to the voices of the girls. Drill consists of simple breathing and extension exercises, vigorously carried out. It is given every alternate morning at opening of school, and is taken in each room by the mistress in charge. During the hot weather singing takes the place of drill. Drawing has been recently taken in all classes except 1, 2 and 3 (which are in charge of Miss Gourdin) by Miss Li Wai Yun. Books in all classes show a very steady improvement in recent work. Recitation—With few exceptions the text was well-known, but pronunciation often leaves much to be desired, while expression, which is good as a rule in the lower classes, grows less and less as the grade rises in the school. This is no doubt due to self-consciousness, but efforts should be made to overcome it. Special attention should be given to this subject, which is the least satisfactory of those taught in the school, as it provides a valuable exercise in the cultivation of pronunciation and enunciation and of good expression. If these points are not developed, the subject is of little value. Cooking has only just been started and promises to be exceedingly popular—the girls in Classes 3, 4 and 5 under Miss Heang, being the cooks. They first of all made their own cooking aprons and sleeves, and then descended to the ground floor, where in an empty classroom the Gas Company has put in a stove. Already several dishes have been creditably cooked by the pupils, who first receive detailed instruction as to methods and reasons, and then proceed to practical work. There is no difficulty as to materials, the Chinese pupils especially, being eager to bring all that is wanted. The necessary apparatus, including a good kitchen table, saucepans, dishes, etc., cost just over \$30. If the experiment continues to be successful, better equipment ought to be provided later. Other Lessons were given by Misses Mooney, Gourdin, Shin and Cheung. All these lessons were very satisfactory indeed, and would compare favourably with those given by Student Teachers at Pupil Teachers' Centres or in Training Colleges in England. They bear testimony to the value of the instruction given by Mrs. Titcher and by the Lecturers at the Technical Institute Teachers' Class. The questioning by Student Teachers was particularly intelligent, and these teachers have acquired the art—so often lacking in untrained teachers even of very high intellectual attainments—of making the pupils think and work for themselves. The Blackboard scheme and Notes of Lessons throughout were very good. The Object Lessons are undoubtedly fulfilling their real object, viz., training in observation and the acquisition of English. Stereotyped answers to questions, except in the lowest classes, were happily conspicuous by their absence. In all classes, Composition, Dictation, Arithmetic, and other books were submitted to me for inspection. The work throughout was very satisfactory, neatness being insisted on. All the work is regularly corrected by the teachers responsible. Record Books.—This is a useful feature. These books were started some seven years ago as a stimulus to the Lower Grade mistresses, to whom they serve as a guide in the teaching of the different subjects. They have also been useful for references, when the Headmistress desires to compare the work done at different periods and to ascertain the progress made or otherwise. The frequency of examinations held depends a good deal on the state of the class and the diligence of the Teachers, but the Headmistress endeavours to examine at least one class each week, in addition to the thorough and complete examination of all the classes in all subjects twice yearly—in July and December. Results are chronicled then also, and the books are sent to me for signature and remarks. These books are always ready for inspection also on the occasion of casual visits of the Director of Education or the Inspector of English Schools."

In conclusion, I wish to thank the subscribers to the Prize Fund for their generous help. The B. and F. Department

THE CHEERFUL SMILE.

FAMOUS CARTOONIST ON THE BRITISH WAY.

M. Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch cartoonist, who is paying a short visit to England, was entertained at luncheon on December 8 by a company of journalists numbering nearly 120 at De Keyser's Hotel.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, president of the Institute of Journalists, was in the chair, and in addition to the principal British newspapers, the Press of Canada, South Africa, Ceylon, France, Russia, Belgium, the United States, and Holland was represented.

The Chairman, proposing "Our Guest," said that M. Raemaekers had vividly and truthfully depicted the feelings and spirit of Great Britain when Great Britain was speechless. Human passion, pity, anger, righteous wrath, and stern resolution had been expressed by him in a manner which no one else had found possible with regard to the war. British people were profoundly grateful to him, and his work the more because he came from a small and neutral country, which, nevertheless, had a great heroic history.

Holland was not on the grand stage in this tragedy, but the Dutch people were concerned very nearly in the fray. They sat round, as it were, like spectators in some great battle of the gods. Their fate and their future were involved as well as ours. It was their triumph as well as ours which was going to emerge from the struggle. We might say in all that Raemaekers did that he was a humanist; he was a man who felt the pressure of wrong, a true patriot, who realised that this cause which was drenching the fields of Europe with blood was a cause which was destined to assure and enshrine the freedom of his own country. (Cheers.)

M. Raemaekers replied briefly in English. "I am afraid," he said, "that with my limited knowledge of your language I shall make you a very bad speech, which will be a poor return for your great kindness to me and the very kind words of your chairman. I am more accustomed to express my thoughts and feelings in charcoal and chalks than in words. But, believe me, I am very grateful to you. At the beginning of the war I saw that England and her Allies got many heavy strokes from their enemies, and I saw that England kept on smiling. This I did not understand, and I was very angry with you (hear, hear, and laughter)—yes, very (Renewed laughter). I did not believe you were taking the war seriously enough. Now I have come here. I have seen what you four weeks, and I have tried to study your people from the humblest classes to the highest. I have looked into your eyes, and now I think I begin to understand. When you keep smiling at the heavy blows you receive I do not think you wish to show that you have been seriously hit. I think you see the moment when you on your side can get in a stroke that will be a complete knock-out. (Cheers and laughter.) I see that moment. That is all I have to say to you; this is my reply to your toast—keep smiling. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the British Press, asked M. Raemaekers to convey to his chief editor in Holland, who, he said, had recently received a sentence which any journalist would feel honoured to have passed upon him, the sympathy of his brother journalists in England.

for plants supplied, and the various members of the school staff for their willing co-operation, more especially the following:—Miss Henderson, for acting as School Treasurer, Miss Clarke as Librarian, Miss Heang as Cookery Instructor, Miss Gourdin as Drawing Teacher, all in addition to ordinary school duties; also Mr. Sung Hok Pang, who worked so unremittently in the interests of the vernacular side, and whose recent promotion to a post in Queen's College is a real loss to this school.

The list of subscribers to the Prize Fund is as follows:—Hon. Sir C. P. Carter, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Lau Chai Pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. A. Mackenzie (an old pupil), Messrs. N. J. Stabb, H. Humphreys, W. J. Titcher, Shawan, Tomes & Co., W. G. Humphreys & Co., Butterfield & Swire, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Linstead & Davis, Bradley & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., E. D. Sassoon & Co., D. Sassoon & Co., Johnson, Stokes & Master, Hughes & Hough, Lane, Crawford & Co., Douglas Laprak & Co., Ho Fook, Chau Sui Ki, Tak Cheong, Wong Ping Sun, Dr. Kwan Sum Yin, Chau Sui Lam, Young Tze Wan, Mok Tze Chuan, Lo Chung Kui, and Mok Man Cheung.

Lady May then distributed the prizes. Among the prize-winners were the following:—Hongkong University Senior Examination:—Florence Chenallo, Honours. Distinction in Geography; Lillian Chenallo, Distinction in Needlework; Maria Xaxier, Hongkong University Junior Examination:—Kwan Wai Hing, Distinction in Arithmetic, Scripture, Needlework, Drawing; To Kwan Fong, Distinction in Scripture, Needlework; Poon Sau Hau, Distinction in Needlework and Arithmetic; Gertrude Pina, Distinction in Needlework; Elfrida Osmond, Distinction in Needlework; Julia Anwee, Distinction in Needlework; Yuen Muk Ying, Distinction in Needlework.

Oxford Local Preliminary Examination:—Mercedes Barretto, Chung King Yak, Pok Kung Yung, Delinda Lopes, Anisia Lopes, Florence Lye, Nann Rosario, Tang Hou Yung, Bertha Xavier, Aurea Xavier. Special Prize for English Composition, presented by Mrs. A. Mackenzie, (a former pupil)—To Kwan Fong.

Class Prizes. Class 1.—Florence Chenallo, Lillian Chenallo, Maria Xavier. Class 2.—Kwan Wai Hing, To Kwan Fong, Poon Sau Hau. Class 3.—Delinda Lopes, Bertha Xavier, Anisia Lopes and Aurea Xavier. Class 4.—Wong Sau Chan, Leung Lai Yung, Tung Lan Ngan. Class 5.—Yuen Tei, Chung Yik King, Yeung Yik Sien. Class 6.—Yuen Kwai Sun, Wong Po Kwai, Chan Yik Chai. Class 7a.—Wong Hing So. Class 7b.—Hung Ki Chan. Class 7c.—Huen Wai Chee. Class 7d.—Bernice Chenallo, Beatrice dos Santos, Greta Mooney. For recitation—Aida Rose and Patricia Remedios.

APOLOGIES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

CLEAN-FIGHTING TURKS.

The United Press publishes the following despatch from Mr. William G. Shepherd, its special correspondent at Salonica:—

The Turks fight like gentlemen. This is the testimony of every English officer and soldier who knows anything about the Dardanelles and Gallipoli fighting. The British camp at Salonica contains large numbers of men who have been fighting against the Turks, and I have talked with many of them.

Sitting in the tent of an Irish regiment to-day I heard Irish officers praise the Turks. "The Turks are devilish fighters, but always gentlemen," said one Irish captain. "The Germans never grant a truce to bury the dead or pick up the wounded, but the Turks never refused our offer of a truce. Fighting with the Turks always means hard but honourable and civilised fighting." "One day," spoke up another officer, "we unwittingly placed one of our batteries too near to a hospital. It happened through some mistake in orders. The Turks were the first to notice it, and they signalled to us with a heliograph: 'We'll be forced to fire very close to your hospital if you do not move your battery from that neighbourhood.' Of course, we signalled back that we would move the battery, which we did."

"I saw them do an interesting thing one day," said a third officer. "During a truce to bury the dead the Turks flashed us a message in French: 'Honour to all soldiers; confusion to all politicians.' Another time a Turkish bullet hit one of our Royal Medical Corps officers in the leg. He fell in sight of both the Turkish and British trenches. The Turks immediately gave us a chance to go out and get him and then sent us a heliograph message apologising for the fact that one of their men had stupidly mistaken the medical man for a regular soldier."

"They apologised to our company too," said another officer. "One of their shells struck a motor-ambulance, and when the Turks saw what they had done they flashed their regrets to us and said that it had all been a mistake and they were very sorry."

"Gallipoli is terrible, though," declared still another officer. "Gallipoli is the bloodiest and the most terrible battlefield in history. I think it will go down in the books as a name of horror when all the truth about it is known."—Exchange.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PHOTOMONS.

- 1.—No. 1369, Sapper W. G. Clarke, Engineer Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 27th January, 1916.
- No. 1670, Sapper E. C. Norris, Engineer Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 27th January, 1916.
- No. 1838, Sapper G. E. Marley, Engineer Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 27th January, 1916.
- No. 1419, Lt.-Col. P. S. Cassidy, Scouts Co., to be Col., dated 28th January, 1916.
- No. 1547, Private E. Wilken, Scouts Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 28th January, 1916.
- No. 1699, Private D. E. Clarke, Scouts Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 28th January, 1916.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

- 2.—The following members are under instruction as Mechanical Electricians:—2nd Col. W. J. Hill.
- 2nd Col. J. D. Matthews.
- Lt.-Col. T. H. Mathewman.
- Lt.-Col. W. Brown.
- Lt.-Col. E. C. Norris.
- Lt.-Col. G. E. Marley.

PARADES.

- 3.—Parades for Saturday, 29th inst. 7.30 a.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag and Heliograph practice at Headquarters, 2.30 p.m.—Musketry at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 8 dated 25th January, 1916.

Remainder, nil.

Parades next week.
Scouts Company, Tuesday, 1st February. Remainder, the same as this week, except that there will be no parades on Thursday and Friday.

DETAILS.

- 4.—On duty until morning of 4th February: H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY PART II.

Sunday, January 30th.—No. 8 Company and No. 4 Platoon of No. 1 Company, as detailed in orders of January 29th and 27th.

Sunday, February 6th.—All P.-cs. of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons of No. 1 Company are provisionally warned to fire on this date.

All P.-cs. of No. 1 Company to whom Service Rifles have not been issued will draw same at Central Police Station on Tuesday, February 1st, at 5.30 p.m.

REGULATIONS.

Copies of the Regulations governing leave from Parades, Duty, etc., have been issued. Members who have not received same may get copies at this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

P.-c. Randall, transferred from H.K.V.O., is attached to Motor Patrols.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Proprietors have handed the sum of \$224 to the Police Reserve Band Fund, this amount being half the proceeds taken on the occasion of the Complimentary Performance.

F. C. JENKIN.
D. S. P. (Reserve).

Two thousand seven hundred dogs have just been shipped by train from Paris to various parts of the front, says the *Daily Chronicle*, for the purpose of combating the plague of rats that has recently troubled the French trenches.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. 204

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

IN CANTON, for Immediate Possession, **FOUR-ROOMED FLAT** with Spacious Office on Ground Floor.
Apply to—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.
Hongkong or Canton.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916. [218]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

JANUARY 29TH, AT 3 P.M.

THE Parents or Guardians of Scholars and the Members of St. Joseph's College Association are cordially invited by the Director and Staff of the College.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916. [219]

BANKRUPTCY No 74 of 1914.

Re **F. J. V. JONES, Junior**, trading as **JORGE & COMPANY.**

A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter.
Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 1st day of March, 1916, will be excluded.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1916.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Trustee.
Care of Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
[220]

URBAINE OF PARIS (FIRE INSURANCE CO.)

WE beg to inform that the Power of Attorney from the Fire Insurance Co. **URBAINE OF PARIS** given to Messrs. **MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.** is cancelled and the Agency of the Company is transferred to **P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.**
B. P. MARTELET,
Inspecteur de la Cie d'Assurance contre l'Incendie **L'URBAINE DE PARIS**,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

WE have taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. **MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**, and are prepared to accept Risks from this date.
P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
4, Queen's Building.
Tel. 350.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [213]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the **HEADQUARTERS OFFICE**, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.
The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [209]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the **HEADQUARTERS OFFICE**, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the undermentioned dates for the following Services:—
Meat, Monday, 7th February, 1916.
Fuel (Coal), etc., Thursday, 10th February, 1916.
General Supplies A, Thursday, 10th February, 1916.
Hospital Supplies, Monday, 14th February, 1916.
Washing, Thursday, 17th February, 1916.
Barrack Services, Thursday, 17th February, 1916.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE, etc." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.
The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [198]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on **TUESDAY**, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED**, on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on **THURSDAY**, the 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **SECOND ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED**, on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on **THURSDAY**, 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
The GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on **THURSDAY**, 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** on **THURSDAY**, 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6182, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of **MR. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO**, of Macao, having been **LOST** or **DESTROYED**, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, **ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS**, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of **FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON**, of Hongkong, having been **LOST**, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1946 for one share, \$100 paid up, numbered 11018, standing in the Register in the name of **WONG SANG**, having been **LOST**, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 26th April, 1916, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [206]

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Underigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET.

ELLIOT BUNGALOW, 21, Robinson Road, 6 ROOMS, Verandah and Garden.
Electric Fittings.
Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
The "Birdcage."
Hongkong, 27th January, 1916. [211]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 6, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [113]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Tojo Kinn Kaisha.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NO. 8, and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 169, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [93]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1916.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
Apply to—
GODOWNS, at Wanchau.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [29]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [29]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [29]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [29]

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Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [29]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST OLD
BROWN
BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 191, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 25th JANUARY, 1916

COMPANIES OF ENEMY CHARACTER.

MR. BUMBLE'S contemptuous assertion that "the law is a ass" is recalled by a recent decision of the Court of Appeal in England. To the question "When is a German not a German?" the ordinary unsophisticated layman would probably answer "when he becomes a naturalised subject of another State—and not always then." According to the Lord Chief Justice and a majority of his learned brothers, however, the correct reply should be "When he is associated with six other Germans for the purpose of carrying on business." This illuminating pronouncement was made in connection with the Continental Tyre case last month, when the Court of Appeal found that if seven or more people, all enemy aliens, joined themselves together and incorporated a company in the United Kingdom they created an entity by that means which was not German in its character. That is, therefore, the law as it stands at present, and we are not surprised to learn that it has created alarm and consternation in the lay mind. Happily, the case is to be taken to the House of Lords. Pending the result of the appeal to the highest tribunal in the land, Lord Halsbury, a former occupant of the Woolwich, has carried through its second reading in the Upper House a Bill which is designed to make a company whose directors or shareholders are predominately enemy an enemy company, subject to all the restrictions under which such companies are permitted to carry on their trade. Though the Government did not oppose the measure it was announced in both Houses that they could not give facilities for its passage. The Lord Chancellor admitted that, as the law stood to-day, enemy aliens might get control of our shipping, and use our flag, although there was not a penny of English money embarked in the venture. The Board of Trade, however, knew all about these companies, and he did not think danger was to

be feared from the existence of this rather anomalous situation. It might be well, however, to consider the desirability of introducing a separate Bill to deal with the cases of shipping. Lord Wrenbury declared that under the Merchant Shipping Act there was nothing to prevent two Germans from incorporating themselves as an English company and sailing a ship as an English ship under the English flag. Lord Mervyn said that many German companies have created subsidiary companies in neutral States, such as Sweden and Holland, which are really composed of the directors and shareholders of the parent company. Lord Lansdowne agreed that if the decision of the Court of Appeal represented the law there could be no doubt about the desirability of amending it, but before they legislated they should ascertain the actual law. The decision of the Law Lords will be awaited with considerable interest. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that steps are being taken to make the law conform to common sense with as little delay as possible in the event of the finding of the Appeal Court being confirmed. Apart from Lord Halsbury's Bill, the Home Secretary has stated that he and the President of the Board of Trade are in agreement that power should be sought to deal with cases of enemy trading which do not come within existing legislation.

SIR RICHARD DANE.

The Chinese Government are to be congratulated upon having succeeded, after much persuasion, in prevailing upon Sir RICHARD DANE to renew his agreement with them for another term of three years. As most people are aware, Sir RICHARD is a pensioner of the Indian Government, and to a man of his age, experience and capabilities monetary considerations offer little or no inducements to continue living in China engaged in strenuous work. His salary is \$4,000 per annum, but the Chinese Government have decided to recognise his past service by granting him a bonus of \$10,000 provided that he signs an agreement for a further three years, at the end of which they undertake to give him an additional compensation of \$5,000. To the ordinary man this may appear to be exceedingly generous treatment, but anyone acquainted with the difficulties surrounding the attempts to reorganise the Salt Administration, which is always looked upon as the great stand-by of the Chinese Government, will appreciate the value of Sir RICHARD's work in breaking down old customs, squeeze and prejudice. His remuneration is still less than that of the Inspector-General of Customs, who draws \$7,000 a year and is entitled every seven years to a retiring allowance of a full year's salary. It is true that Sir RICHARD is being granted seven months' leave of absence on full pay, but greater privileges prevail in the Maritime Customs service, the foreign staff being entitled to free quarters and leave of absence for a year on full pay.

The report which appeared in the native Press that Admiral TSEI TING KAM would assume control of the General Inspectorate during Sir RICHARD DANE's absence on leave this summer is absurd. The loan agreement distinctly provides for a British subject being head of the Salt Gabelle, and this agreement cannot be set aside, no matter how much the Chinese Government or Sir RICHARD DANE himself may wish it. The bondholders—who, after all, are the most interested parties concerned—are not likely to consent to the exclusion of the foreign chief. In Sir RICHARD DANE's absence some arrangement will have to be made, but it is to be hoped that the Deputy Associate Chief Inspector, who is a German, will not be nominated. This is a contingency against which the British Legation and the Foreign Office must provide. The Deputy Chief is, no doubt, a popular man, but there are important interests which would be affected if the chief Inspector should, unfortunately, be a German.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The surplus of China's salt revenue last fiscal year, after the payment of the principal and interest of the Reorganisation Loan, amounts to \$17,000,000.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 18th January, 1916, amounted to 59,774 tons and the sales to 49,952 tons.

The value of rubber exported from the Federated Malay States last year is placed at \$86,413,292. Over 44,523 tons were exported as against 30,697 tons in the previous year.

M. Passeri, Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government, is visiting Shanghai with the intention of studying the local financial conditions in connection with his scheme for the unification of the currency.

The Chinese passenger on board the *Pingsey* who was stabbed as the vessel was coming into Hongkong has died from his wounds. Two Chinese seamen were yesterday charged with the murder. The case was remanded.

The Indian sepoy of the Hongkong Singapore Battalion who was charged with stealing 70 sovereigns from another Indian soldier, was discharged yesterday by Mr. J. R. Wood, who decided there was no case, notwithstanding there was a strong suspicion.

On Thursday evening the two football teams of St. Stephen's College were entertained to dinner in the King Edward Hotel by the Warden of the College. The dinner was to mark the occasion of the winning of the Cup belonging to the Hongkong Schools' League by the second team. The cup itself occupied a prominent position on the table. After dinner, speeches were made by the Warden, the Captains of the teams, and others, and then an enjoyable hour of songs and games was spent.

In the Japanese Upper House on January 22nd, Baron Den asked if the Government had any information regarding the widespread reports that newspapers and British subjects in China were instigating a Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. He said that these reports were creating a sentiment antagonistic to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Baron Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that the reports were incredible. The good understanding existing between the Japanese and British Governments afforded ample security against the mischief of such overt reports which were directed against the valued Alliance.

TAKOO BOILER MAKERS' GUILD.
ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION BY GOVERNMENT.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy an application was made for bail respecting nineteen people held under deportation warrants.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for 17 of the men, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the other two men, whilst Mr. G. N. Orme represented the Crown.

Mr. Goldring contended that bail was obliged to be granted in any event, and it was merely a question of amount. In all cases of misdemeanours at Common Law everybody had a right to bail. In April last four men were arrested under similar warrants in connection with the Hop Wo Tong Boiler Makers' Guild at Takoo and he was then asked to represent the Guild. A petition was sent in on behalf of the men, but eventually one of them was banished. The offence with which they were charged was that they had failed to register the Guild or obtain exemption under the Societies Ordinance of 1911. He then applied on behalf of the Guild for registration, and all the books, documents and transactions of the Society were put before the then Secretary for Chinese Affairs. After some time they were instructed to obtain amendment of the Ordinance for them to obtain registration. There was no concealment in the matter whatever. They had been put off from time to time until only the other day from time to time until they were arrested. The whole of the present nineteen men were arrested and detained on a precisely similar charge. Only two of these men had been examined by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in eighteen days, and they were now told that the examination could not be proceeded with, owing to the fact that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was in hospital. He (Mr. Goldring) contended that it was most unfair that these men should be kept in that way, particularly as Chinese New Year was approaching and the offence was one for which the majority of them could not be held to be guilty. The truth of the matter was that the Government were going to endeavour to suppress what was a perfectly legitimate labour association, of which there were many others in the Colony. He strongly appealed for bail.

After Mr. Heywood and Mr. d'Almada had addressed the Court, Mr. Orme contended strongly that the word "may" in section 3 could not mean "must."

His worship eventually held that he must grant bail, but said that, in view of the practice laid down by him, he could not fix bail at less than \$5,000 each.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.

At an examination in First Aid to the Wounded, held recently at the Technical Institute, out of ten students examined the following were successful:—

Third Year Course (Medallion)—Lo Kun-ying, Samuel Mok. Second Year Course—Leung Kim-shu. First Year Course—Jose Maria Braga, Tito A. Carvalho, Hung Wai-sang, Alvaro A. da Luz, Fernando A. M. Rosario.
Dr. C. W. McKenny was the Hon. Lecturer, and Dr. McLean Gibson acted as Hon. Examiner.

THE WAR.

AGED AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

SAID TO BE SINKING RAPIDLY.

"GOEBEN" DAMAGED IN BLACK SEA.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBURST IN SWITZERLAND.

SIGNIFICANT RUMANIAN REPORT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVELY CANNONADE IN ARTOIS.

PARIS, January 27th.
5.50 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been the most lively cannonade in Artois. We continued to re-occupy craters, discovering many dead Germans, and taking prisoners.

GERMAN TRENCHES DAMAGED.

PARIS, January 28th.

The evening communiqué says:—Our artillery was most active along the whole front throughout the day. The German trenches in Belgium were seriously damaged.

An enemy attempt to re-capture craters to the east of Neuville was repulsed. Fighting with mines in the Argonne continued in our favour. The enemy lost heavily in the struggle for the possession of a crater resulting from the explosion of two of our mines. We held one of the edges of the crater.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY UNABATED.

LONDON, January 28th.

A communiqué says:—Early in the morning we exploded a mine opposite Givenchy. Organised bombardments were carried out on several points of the hostile lines.

Hostile artillery was active to the east and north-east of Leos, south of Bois Grenier, north-east of Armentières, and north-east of Ypres.

Our artillery retaliated successfully on hostile batteries and trenches.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUMANIA'S SYMPATHY WITH ENTENTE.

WILL ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE IN BALKANS?

LONDON, January 28th.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Budapest says that Hungarian correspondents at Bukharest state that Rumania's sympathies with the Entente have increased owing to the belief that the Allies contemplate serious operations in the Balkans from Salonika, while the pro-Russians in Bukharest are again in the ascendant.

FATE OF PRINCE MIRKO.

LONDON, January 28th.

It is feared in Rome that Prince Mirko of Montenegro perished, or was captured, in the defence of Skutari.

FLIGHT OF THE SERBS.

LONDON, January 28th.

Thousands of Serbs are struggling towards Alessio, being succoured by Admiral Troubridge and British blue-jackets.

It is hoped that Prince Mirko's splendid rearguard action at Skutari will enable the Serbs to escape.

ITALY TO DEFEND VALONA.

ROME, January 28th.

A Cabinet meeting resolved to defend Valona to the utmost.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"GOEBEN" ENCOUNTERED.

DAMAGED BY RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

PETROGRAD, January 28th.

It is authoritatively announced that after a fight on the 8th inst. between the Goeben and a Russian battleship the former returned to Constantinople damaged, having lost 33 killed and 80 wounded.

ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN. AN AMERICAN MEMORANDUM TO ALLIES.

NEW YORK, January 28th.

Mr. Lansing told reporters that the United States had addressed a Note to a foreign Power or Powers on the subject of the arming of merchantmen.

The Evening Post says that Mr. Lansing, in a Memorandum to the Allies, asks them to discontinue the arming of merchantmen, whereupon the Austrian and German Governments would be asked not to torpedo merchantmen without a warning and to remove the crews and passengers to places of safety if the destruction of a vessel was justifiable.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

TURKS EVACUATE THEIR TRENCHES.

LONDON, January 27th.

Major-General Townshend reports that the enemy has evacuated his trenches on one side of the Kut-el-Amara defences, and has retired about a mile from our entrenchments.

Major-General Aylmer reports that the situation of his force is unchanged.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AGED AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

REPORTED TO BE SINKING RAPIDLY.

ROME, January 27th.

Vatican circles declare that the Austrian Emperor's health is causing anxiety, and that he is sinking rapidly.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN SWITZERLAND.

CROWD ANGERED BY HOISTING OF GERMAN FLAG.

BERNE, January 28th.

On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday the German Consulate at Lausanne hoisted the German flag. A crowd demanded that the Swiss flag should be substituted, and then, overpowering the police, hauled down the German flag and damaged the escutcheon.

The Federal Council has apologised to the German Minister and telegraphed the Foreign Office at Berlin promising that the incident would not be repeated.

RUMANIAN GRAIN PURCHASE.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government had concluded contracts for the purchase of Rumanian grain, which would be held for our disposal in Rumania and would be exported after the war.

NEW IMPORT RESTRICTIONS. TO ECONOMISE SHIPPING.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runci-man said that the Government had decided, in order to economise shipping, to reduce imports that were not essential. A large percentage of imports of paper-making materials would shortly be prohibited, as well as the export of rags and waste-paper. The import of other bulky articles might also be prohibited, including raw tobacco, building materials, furniture, woods, some fruits, and, if necessary, the list would be extended until the strain was eased.

A Committee of four, under Lord Curzon, is dealing with the matter.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. CANNOT BE USEFULLY HELD AT PRESENT.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think that an Imperial Conference could be usefully held at the present time, but shortly they would have a full and frank discussion with the Australian Premier, as they had had with the Rt. Hon. B. L. Borden in 1915. They were constantly in communication with the Dominions on all matters connected with the war.

NOTABLE GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, January 28th.

A German wireless message reports the death of Lieut. "Boehme," who has been frequently mentioned in communiqués. He fell while flying in Alsace. The name Boehme is probably Boelke, who was one of the most notable of the Fokker pilots.

LABOUR AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LONDON, January 27th.

The General Labour Conference at Bristol passed a resolution by 1,716,000 to 380,000 again recording opposition to the principle of Compulsory Service, but a resolution in favour of an agitation for the repeal of the Bill was defeated by 649,000 to 814,000.

WHAT GERMANY MUST SURRENDER.

PARIS, January 28th.

An International demonstration at the Sorbonne in honour of Serbia was attended by President Poincaré and representatives of the Allies. M. Barthou and the principal speakers emphasised that the war would not cease before Serbia, Belgium, Poland, and Alsace-Lorraine had been restored.

SERBIAN PREMIER TO VISIT LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, January 27th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Serbian Premier will shortly visit Paris and London.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that Colonel House (President Wilson's representative) has arrived at Berlin to discuss urgent questions relating to neutral commerce.

BRUSSELS DEATH-TAX.

THE ENEMY DEFIED.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

Brussels refuses to pay the fine of half a million francs for the death of Miss Cavell's betrayer.

BRITISH HOSPITAL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

BRAVERY OF DOCTORS AND NURSES.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Grand Hotel, Wimereux, which was occupied by the British as a hospital, was destroyed by fire. Sixty-six patients were saved by the doctors and nurses.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN EGYPT.

LONDON, January 27th.

Lieut-General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, has been gazetted temporary General.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

LONDON, January 27th.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Royal Commissioners have prorogued Parliament.

The Speech from the Throne read:—

"For eighteen months my Army and Navy have been engaged, in concert with my brave and steadfast Allies, in defending the common liberties and the public law of Europe against unprovoked encroachments by the enemy."

"I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and overseas to carry the flag to final and decisive victory."

The Speech thanks the House of Commons for its ungrudging liberality in providing for the heavy demands of the war, and concluded:—"In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold in light esteem the liberties and covenants which we regard as sacred, we will not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilisation. I rely with confidence on the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, which have never failed me, and pray Almighty God to give us His blessing."

SURVIVORS OF THE "TARA."

LONDON, January 27th.

The Admiralty announces that a report has been received that 95 survivors of the auxiliary cruiser Tara are in the hands of the Senussi. They are being well treated, and an attempt is being made to send them clothing, etc.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

MELBOURNE, January 28th.

The Ministry of Trade announces that he will do everything possible to establish direct trade with Russia. The question of preference will be submitted to Parliament.

RETURNED AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

A LAND SETTLEMENT.

MELBOURNE, January 28th.

The Federal War Committee recommends a land settlement for returned soldiers, which may cost £20,000,000.

COMMONWEALTH AND TALLOW.

MELBOURNE, January 28th.

The Commonwealth have prohibited the export of tallow.

PRESIDENT WILSON. WOULD ACCEPT AN INVITATION TO FIGHT.

NEW YORK, January 28th.

President Wilson has begun his speech-making tour of the States. Addressing railwaymen, he was much applauded when he said:—"I shall always accept an invitation to fight, but I hope to conduct my fights with fairness and justice."

President Wilson's tour is on behalf of the Government's programme of national preparedness.

WILL OF MISS MOLYNEUX.

LONDON, January 28th.

Miss Molyneux, who died on December 20th, leaving £25,000, bequeathed her house at Kensington, and the residue of her estate, after legacies amounting to £3,400 had been paid, to Lord Chelmsford, and her china and wax miniatures to Lady Chelmsford.

WHEN TOMMY COMES HOME.

A YEAR'S FREE INSURANCE AGAINST NO WORK.

During a debate last month in the House of Lords on the social and industrial problems that would follow peace and the demobilisation of our great armies, Lord Newton, the Paymaster General, said that among proposals agreed upon by the War Office and the Board of Trade for helping the soldiers back to civil work were:—

Working furlough on full pay and allowance for four weeks during which separation allowance will continue to be paid.

Traveling warrants from place of disembarkment to home.

Money gratuities for services and awards on a scale to be fixed by Parliament.

Insurance policy against unemployment valid for a year.

Help in finding work.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

REPUBLICANS OCCUPY SU-FU.

YUNNANFU, January 25th.

(Delayed in transmission.)
The Republicans on the 23rd inst. occupied Su-fu, in Szechuen.

IMPUDENT FRAUD.

CHINESE COLLECTS \$1,340 FOR MYTHICAL HOSPITAL.

A Chinese who was arrested on board the s.s. Ontang by Sergt. Pinott was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday with obtaining money by false pretences.

Sergt. Pinott said the man was going round with a book, saying he was collecting for a Chinese hospital. According to the book, the defendant had collected no less than \$1,342.40 in two years.

Alfred J. Holland, Chief Officer of the Empress of Japan, said that defendant went on board the boat on December 23rd, and produced what seemed to be a book soliciting assistance for a Chinese hospital. Witness gave him \$1.

Percy Jones, Chief Officer on the Ontang, spoke to defendant coming on board the boat on Tuesday and Wednesday and producing the book mentioned above. Witness gave him \$2.

Mr. R. E. Lindell (Chief assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs), said that he examined the book, and no such hospital as that described in the beginning of the book was known to exist. Without being questioned, defendant made a confession, saying he was very sorry. He would not have taken the step but for the fact that he had a wife and five children.

Defendant said that owing to the war he was compelled to do that sort of thing. His worship said he regarded the offence as very serious. He proposed to convict. A previous conviction was proved, and defendant was sent to prison for six months.

WAR NEWS.

DEVON MAN'S BRAVERY AT SEA.

The brave exploit of a Devon man, Captain Leslie Webb, son of the well-known physician, Dr. Webb, of Exeter, is drawn attention to by a correspondent to The Times. He says:—His ship, an auxiliary steamer, on her way home from India, ran among the German submarines soon after midnight in the middle of November. The Cunard steamship Caria and the liner Clan Macaister had just been sent to the bottom, while another ship was also sunk at hand, but Webb, with rare pluck and seamanship, came to the assistance of the boats and was instrumental in saving the lives of 82 men from the submerged vessels. Twice he turned back and ran the gauntlet, splendidly served by his officers and crew. At Malta the Admiral sent for Captain Webb and said, "You have done what not one man in a hundred would have done. I am proud to shake hands with you."

OXYGEN AS HEALER OF WOUNDS.

A case of a hand wound which "healed with marvellous rapidity" after an accidental oxygen bath is described in the British Journal of Nursing. The patient, who was suffering from tetanus, was being given oxygen, when the end piece of the tube fell away, and the oxygen went on the wounded hand. The unexpectedly rapid healing of the wound, which was covered only by a thin layer of gauze, was presumed by the surgeons to be due to the effect of the free oxygen.

VETERAN NAVAL V.C.'S "BIT"

IN FOUR SUNK MINE SWEEPERS AT 84.

How Israel Harding, V.C., late chief gunner in the Royal Navy, has "done his bit" in the present war at the age of eighty-four is told in the Sheffield Daily Telegraph. Harding, when his ship was blown up at the Dardanelles while mine-sweeping, had his left leg broken. He is now in a convalescent home.

Harding ran away to sea when a boy, and after working in a trowler joined the Navy. He took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol and was wounded in the Naval Brigade's landing. He was in the Indian Mutiny and was again wounded in the thigh. After service in the Zulu War he took part in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 and gained the V.C. for throwing overboard a shell which dropped near the magazine. Everyone over forty will remember how Britain rang with the exploit.

Leaving the Navy in 1883, he took part in Admiral Markham's Arctic Expedition. At the beginning of the war he offered his services and was engaged in mine-sweeping. Three ships under his command were blown up, and last summer he was transferred to the Dardanelles, where he was killed.

Two of Harding's sons were killed at Loos, one is a petty-officer in the Queen Elizabeth, and another a seaman in the Achilles.

Arriving at London Bridge from the front, chilled, wet, tired, mud-covered, a party of our soldiers recently entered Lady Lumley's free buffet, and there they had the delightful experience of being handed a plentiful supply of refreshments by Queen Alexandra herself. Her Majesty arrived, quite unexpectedly, took her turn with the other lady workers, and served out coffee and cakes and sandwiches with unflagging enthusiasm and activity for an hour and a half.

LEARNING FROM BUCHES.

BRITISH SOLDIERS ACQUIRE SNIPER'S ART.

THE DUMMY DOOR.

H. F. Prevost, Battersea, writing from British Headquarters, says:—

It is good hearing that a beginning has already been made in bringing to the British soldier's notice the art of the sniper. Now the art of the sniper is by no means a mere question of marksmanship. There are plenty of marksmen in our army—more, probably, than in the German: men who can put a pretty pattern on the target in almost any weather. But successful sniping asks a good deal more than that; it demands vigilance, cunning, infinite patience and much ingenuity. For a long time the Germans seemed to enjoy, as compared with ourselves, a large preponderance of these qualities. They had made an art of sniping before we even took up the game. Before both sides were double anchored, as it were, in their present trenches, the scenery provided for the sniper a variety of cover which has since disappeared.

LOST COVER.

Trees are gone, along whose branches he used to lie like a wild cat, with a smear of green slime from its lichenous bark over his ruddy countenance, and a bunch of green leaves tied about his shoulders, and fluttering over his head like a Bersagliere's feathers. Cottages are gone whose thatched roofs offered just the screen to suit him, and haystacks that made such cozy nestings. Along one stretch of front, which is not yet quite utterly bare, we were puzzled for some time by the angle at which the snipers' bullets were coming over. There were a few pollard willows on the left of the line, but the others had long been swept bare of leaves, and from one point we could see that no one was standing behind their trunks. One officer after another had tried to find a solution, till one happened to be in charge who knew the ways of old pollard willows. He got three men and made them fire a few shots at each of the willows. The sniping ceased. Two of the willows were hollow, and the Germans had crept inside the trees, and were firing through a crack in the stem with automatic pistols. Our shots had evidently put an end to their business.

Three days later the sniping recommenced, and fire was opened again upon the willows, but this time with no effect. But the officer was still suspicious, and he asked the nearest battery to remove the willows from the scene. This was done, and the third to go revealed the enemy's cunning; for inside the willow was not only a German, but a steel plate, which fitted inside him and inside the willow, and was, doubtless, proof against rifle bullets. In one spot between the two lines of trenches, which were about a hundred yards apart, a door was lying dropped there possibly on its way from a ruined cottage to a dug-out. The top glass panels of it were broken, the wood beneath them was broken, too, and over the woodwork a gaudy paper had been pasted. Our men used occasionally to test their sights by making a dent on the door knob, or breaking off the tip of a splinter of glass.

THE WHITE SMEAR.

One day the shooter was surprised to see that though his bullet struck where glass seemed to be, it left a white smear and produced no tinkle. Then he took a shot at the woodwork, and again scored a smear, but raised no splinters. That set him thinking, and the same night he crept out, and discovered that the old door had been removed and a steel shield put in its place, beautifully painted to look like wood, and paper and broken glass, with a hole for the knob for the sniper's rifle. The artist was apparently a bit diffident of his success, but when he did begin shooting, we had arranged a piece of artistry to match his own for it, and him and his picture back almost into the German trenches, and the picture was the more intact of the two. Thomas Atkins is now being taught to be up to these dodges, and a few of his own to boot, but one great advantage to be derived from a closer acquaintance with his opponents' methods is that he becomes inspired with a caution which only the respect bred of that acquaintance seems able to instil. They, nice "K. boys," full of enthusiasm and energy, and what they believe to be cunning, come into the trenches each determined to account for a German at the earliest possible moment, with the result that, almost inevitably, the German accounts for him. The youngster generally begins by seeing what he takes to be the spike of a German helmet. The Germans do not, as a matter of fact, wear helmets in their first trenches, but, being posted in the fact that a New Army battalion, quite green to the business, has taken over the trenches in front of them, they supply the particular bait for which their subtlety tells them a man new to the work will be most anxiously looking.

TAKING THE BAIT.

Even if the youngster has been told that caps and not helmets are the enemy's wearing, this glimpse of what obviously is a helmet will only make the more rivet his attention, as proof that some sort of superior and exceptional being is making a round of the lines. He sees the spike again, and

he sees a gleam of something glossy black beneath it. If the German is an artist he may even remove the spike, as though fearing detection, a piece of "kidding" which, of course, only makes the youngster keener. He now trains his rifle with infinite care on the suspicious spot, and waits for the reappearance of the helmet. This is sure to take place from a slightly different direction, which compels him to alter the line of his rifle, and the arrangements he has made in his "cunning" to secure his head from observation. This happens several times, he becomes bored by the frequent changes it involves in his protective devices, and grows more careless each time in replacing them. At last, when his eagerness in keeping his sights on the object has made his concealment quite perfunctory, the top of the helmet slowly rises above the opposite parapet; he leans his cheek against the butt of his rifle, increases the pressure of the second joint of his forefinger, and falls back dead with a bullet through the brain.

FRY "GROUP 46."]

I come to a delicate confession: several years it has been borne in with pain that the young and c

MR. B. R. WISE'S PROPOSALS.

Is it the dream of a visionary that the Constitution for the Empire could be framed by a similar method, and is it at least worth while making the attempt? Personally, I believe there are parts of it which would be extremely by the method of the Convention meeting, because I can imagine nothing more stirring the imagination and nothing more likely to conduce to union than the assemblage of the Westminster Hall of the elected representatives of all the King's Oversea Possessions under the presidency of his Majesty the King, and the representatives of the United States of America, Australia, and South Africa were effected by the method I have outlined.

For soldier husband!
"My soldier husband"! She shall
have a fur coat for it.—*Daily Mail*.

BRILLIANT ORATION BY MR.
L. N. PARKER.

all have grace and of her smile. Wherever an Edmund there, is also an Oswy.

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black
us.
than
Bel- dare not say whose is the greater cou

there is more beautiful, and nearer God.
(and I applaude.)

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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

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Navigation Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

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